The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

VOL. V. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880. NO. 21.

THE THREE DESPISED RACES.

A LECTURE DELIVERED IN THE AMPHITHEATRE, AUGUST 17th, BY JOSEPH COOK.

That American citizen who would stand coolly by and see the Jubilee Singers shot, or even fleeced of their ballots, or driven from their homes on the Gulf to a northern clime for safety, himself deserves to be—I will not say—but, well, shot. (Applause.) The remnant of a despised race is now in this country, reaching the further bank of the Red Sea, and some of us in the north are forgetting that the blood of our own sons has been mingled with the blood of the blacks in order to form a stream large enough to wash away the iniquity of human bondage out of our history. I believe that, but for the aid of the black man, the Union might not have been saved, and therefore I believe in saving the black man. (Applause.) The Singers, whose voices you have just heard, have charmed several nations. In the wild, plaintive melodies which they give us, I, for one, get Gettysburgs and Antietams. The wail of scores of years of bondage; the cry of a dark continent; the drowning of Pharaoh's hosts in the Red Sea; Miriam's song of old. But these singers were the other day turned out of an aristocratic hotel in Boston because they were black. Not long ago, between Louisville and Nashville, although they, of course, had first-class railway tickets, they were denied a place in any car except the smoking stable. They were not black enough to go there, and telegraphed to Mr. Pullman to know whether his agent could not be directed to give them a sleeping car, and Mr. Pullman, having northern principles near his heart, gave peremptory directions that these gentlemen and ladies should be received on board, and they had the car all to themselves. (Applause.) I venture to affirm that in no country where these gifted persons have sung have they been treated with as little public and popular respect in hotels of the fashionable sort, as in this country. The gentleman on my left (Mr. Loudin) has himself assured me that in every other country except this he is more of a man than here. My generation has suffered much for the preservation of the Union. I speak to-day above the graves of nearly half a million martyrs through the African race on this continent. God has looked as of old he gazed through the pillar of fire in the morning watch and has troubled the hosts of his enemies, and has taken of some, not all their chariot wheels. This morning I would begin by beseeching Almighty God to look into our politics; to look into the sluggard North, forgetting their friends. He had in the South to look into the eye of the church and put the light of His own countenance into all the eyes of the nation, in order that we may follow Him, and be no longer overwhelmed by the waves which have covered Pharaoh and has hosts. (Applause.) When I take my friend here by the hand (Mr. Cook here took the hand of Mr. Loudin, one of the Jubilee Singers, the audience breaking forth in enthusiastic applause, and giving the Chatauqau salute) I have by the hand three millions of blacks; I have by the hand forty thousand who have come North in the exodus. So many are already in *Kansas*; thousands have gone to other States. We believe a hundred thousand more may come within a year or two. Has the exodus any cause? Slavery is abolished but the ballot in the South everybody knows, disappears very curiously. General Garfield says four hundred thousand Negro votes have in the last five years in the South gone entirely out of political existence. Now, the first question I raise here to-day is whether a Northern Federal soldier is content to sit quietly at his fireside and allow an ex-Confederate soldier to put a black in his pocket, and so outweigh him three times or four. That is what is being done, and I take this hand to say that the ballot in it ought to be as sacred as the ballot in mine. (Great applause.) And so say you, and so says the nation. So too says the Church, and why is not the national will executed? Chiefly because we are a non-centralized republic, and State rights stand in the way. Now, recognizing the fact that State rights have been restored, what have I to say concerning the remedies for the yet unreformed oppressions of the black race in the South? A defense of the Negro's right to come to the North must not be construed as implying any denial of his right to stay at the South.

A defence of the freedmen's right to leave the South must not be construed as a denial of his right to stay there in peace.

1 The Southern question will not be solved until the constitutional provisions guaranteeing equal rights are peacefully executed in every State in the Union.

2 The Negro exodus is in no sense to be accepted as a substitute for the fulfilment of the national obligations by which the goverment is held and firmly bound to protect every American citizen, of whatever color, upon any and every part of the American domain.

3. The fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are not executed in large tracts of the Southern States, and that so far forth Congress fails to guarantee in portions of the South a Republican form of government.

4. To this failure we owe the dropping out of political existence of 400,000 votes in the eleven late rebel States—not merely their transference from one party to another, but their failure to appear at all in the records of elections; and on account of this failure, we have had the seating in Congress of a body of Confederate politicians who are supported by the majority in the house, and whose avowed purpose is the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

5. No political party or administration deserves support which does not execute the Constitution, and especially the amendments, which embody the chief results of the war.

So many of the propositions which I defend concerning the Negro Exodus as I have now put before you, have a merely negative character; but it is very essential to discuss this question both negatively and affirmatively, unless you would fall into an utterly unbalanced and mischievous view of the whole complex theme. I find many philanthropic meetings, some of which have been held in Boston, failing to emphasize the duty of our political parties concerning these constitutional amendments, and, in their eagerness to befriend the refugees from the South, forgetting the extraordinary carelessness of the North and the blistering political shame of the poor execution of these great enactments. We seem yet to be living under the impression that we have no right to interfere for the protection of freedmen or any others whose civil rights are trampled on in the late rebel domain. A Boston meeting in Faneuil Hall last April cited plaintive words from President Hayes: "I do care for the poor colored men of the South. Under the new regime Northern men cannot live there and will leave. I do pity the poor black men. The result will be that Southern Democrats will come into power and then the colored man's fate will be worse than when he was in slavery with a humane master to look after his interests." Has this complaining executive used all his power to protect the constitutional privileges of the freedmen? A very serious portion of the nation thinks he has not. State rights do not bar out Congress from the work of protecting the civil rights of the freedmen. The best criticism of the inertness of Congress in that great business is a recitation of the language of the fifteenth amendment: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." How is it that this great lightning bolt of the constitution has been arrested while in mid air and rendered harmless? When I turn to the notorious facts of current political history, I find that in 1872 there were cast in fair election in the eleven rebel States, 759,000 Republican and 650,000 Democratic votes. The election of 1872 was a sublime spectacle. A million and a quarter of voters in a territory that had never known freedom politically, came to the polls and expressed themselves with entire liberty. The result was a great reinforcement of the doctrines of the North in the war. The country has been growing in the seven years that have passed since that remarkable election; but in recent elections we find such a falling off of the number of votes that it is a statement of Gen. Garfield, for instance, of Ohio,—he has made it in Congress, and emphasized it before the people repeatedly—that in the late rebel States four hundred thousand votes have dropped out of existence and disappeared from the face of the earth. For example, in the State of Mississippi, at the Congressional election of 1872, there were thrown 80,000 Republican votes, and 40,000 Democratic votes. That was a fair test of strength of the two parties. Six years passed, and in 1878 there were 2,056 Republican voters and 35,000 Democratic. They had fallen off 78,000. Where had the 78,000 voters gone? Gen. Garfield, knowing that he will be called to account for every word he utters, replies; "The rebel army without uniforms, organized itself as Democratic clubs in Mississippi, and armed with shot-guns and rifles, surrounded the houses of Republican voters," many of them Negroes, and "with the muzzles of their guns at their heads, in the night, said: 'You come out and vote if you dare. We will kill you when you come.' In a district in Mississppi, where in 1872, 15,000 Republican and 8,000 Democratic votes were thrown, there were but 4,000 polled for a rebel general, and twelve scattering votes for other people. Not one Republican vote put into the box in all the district! It was so in Alabama. So it was in Louisiana in part. It was so in the two Carolinas." Well known Congressional documents confirm these assertions. The result was that 400,000 voters were substantially annihilated, and that to-day, according to the belief of most North men, and the express assertion of Congressmen like General Garfield and Senator Chandler. "there are in Congress thirty members, not one of whom has any more right to sit there and make laws for you and me than an inhabitant of a jail has a right to go there and make laws for us." (General Garfield's speech at Cleveland, Ohio, October 10th, 1879. See the Cleveland *Leader*, October 13th.) General Garfield often made these assertions in Ohio, in a recent campaign, and said, "know that I am talking plainly, but I expect these words to be read by every gentleman in Congress whom I am to-night denouncing. I expect to meet these gentlemen and make good every word I say." (Applause.)

God be thanked that the freedmen cannot be struck without the North itself feeling the blow, for blow is both at the freedman and the North. (Applause.)

I am a friend of the Negro Exodus, but at the same time a friend of the constitutional amendments protecting the freedman's rights where he is. The Negro has soaked the former slave States with his sweat and blood the freedman has a hundred times the right to stay there that any idle white man has. (Applause.)

So far as politics are concerned, the North, by its indifference, is the chief cause of the Negro Exodus. But the freedmen made free by our own national act, are coming North by the thousands, into the snow, and what shall we do with them? These remaining propositions must be set over against the others if the whole case is to be kept before the mind.

6. The chief causes of the Negro emigration from the South are extortion, pauperization, practical disfranchisement, shot-gun rebel politics and not infrequent political murders.

7. If the early emigrants succeed in establishing self-supporting homes, the emigration of hundreds of thousands is likely to follow.

8. If the early emigrants do not succeed, the millions who remain behind may suffer for years the evils from which the now flee.

9. The exodus will, therefore, make great demands on the earlier emigrants, for conrage, energy, sobriety and industry.

10. If these virtues are exhibited by the earlier emigrants, the thousands who go will protect the millions who stay, and the emigration necessitate a better observance of the constitution by the South, and so assist greatly in the solution of one of the darkest problems of American civilization.

11. Therefore, the people of Kansas and other States to which the exodus is or shall yet be directed, deserve the abundant financial and moral support of the nation in the exigencies of charity which the Negro emigration has created.

On the day when it was announced to the nation that William Lloyd Garrison was no more among mortals, it was my fortune to stand before a great audience in Topeka, in the city park on the bank of the *Kansas* river, and address a company of refugees gathered in front of the assembly. Gov. St. John presided, and made a most thoughful and cordial speech to the freedmen. Before this audience came together, I had spent many hours in cross-examining individuals from among the refugees, and I now hold in my hands the copious notes made in their presence, and used afterwards in the open air address.

I met fourteen refugees in a private room of the *Kansas* Freedman's Aid Society, and at the request of its secretary, Mr. Hibbard, each one stood up and told his story was cross-examined. Most of them were from Mississippi. Only three of the fourteen could read. Eleven were church members. We found no one who expected land or a mule to be given him without some return on his part. There was a singular absence of fanatical feeling in these field hands, fresh from the hoe handle. They wanted to own land. They desired to be able to vote without any danger from horse pistols.

"Why did you come North?" I asked one, and his instant reply was in exactly these words: "To try and get some land, and make a man of myself, and be a citizen." "We shall have trials," said another, "but they will not be as bad as we have had in the South." "Not a third have started of those who wish to come." "We shall never go back while the sun hangs in the sky." Great pains were taken by Mr. Hibbard and myself that the questions put should be understood, and the replies were written down on the spot.

All were agreed that the condition of the Negro as to danger of life, is worse now than in the days of slavery. They thought that five cents here were worth more than a dollar in the South. They were all of the opinion that the exodus will be far larger in January and next spring than now. They all told the same story of starvation wages and extortionate prices in the South. When I asked how many of them feared the climate in the North, they all held up their hands to indorse the opinion that as Negroes in Canada simply by the use of extra clothing and fire, have successfully coped with the northern temperature, so in *Kansas* they can do the same. They were most of them in need of clothing, and without means to buy food unless they could get work, but not one of them expressed a desire to return.

Governor St. John told me that one of the most aged of the refugees he had met was brought one day into the governor's office by one of the agents of the Relief Association, and seemed very much dazzled to find himself in this official presence. But the Governor was a man of great simplicity of manner, and he said to him, "Thomas, is your wife with you?" "Yes Hannah is here." "Are your children with you?" "Yes Hannah

(*Continued on second page.*)

A Washingtonian at Cape May.

Cape May, N. J.
Aug. 24, 1880.

Editor of the Advocate:

The season here this year has been extremely dull. First we had rain and then no quitoes, and then more rain and more mosquitoes with very little variation all the summer. Two weeks ago the beech began to look lonely and now it is almost deserted. Rain and mosquitoes ruined the season, and disappointment is general. Rain and mosquitoes to the contrary, however, some of us who came not for pleasure alone have found the unsurpassed bathing and spendid sea air both a pleasure and a luxury, and I have always found pleasure in gazing out upon the sea, whether in storm or in sunshine. To me it is a book o romance and mystery wherein I should delight to read.

There have not been many Washingtonians here this season, either white or colored. It is rumored here that Dr. Augusta has declared his intentions of staying away until better accommodations are here than at present. The Banneker is kept by Mrs. Palmer, but it never was such a place as the best people coming here wish to patronize, and every year it has been getting worse, until now hardly any one comes. Instead of coming here as they used to do, I see that quite a number of Washington people have turned aside to Atlantic City where they can be better suited. Even the Philadelphia folks who used to come here almost altogether fail to put in an appearance this year. "But" remarked Mr. Andrew Stevens, a Philadelphia caterer, with whom I was talking upon that subject the other night, "the Banneker is good enough for the money colored people are willing to pay for accommodations." I do not agree with Mr. Stevens; for I believe that if there were nice accommodations here, better class of persons of color would come who would be willing to pay fair prices.

Dr. Alexander H. Darnes, who has lately graduated from the Howard University Medical Department, came down last week. It is needless to say that his many friends and acquaintances were very glad to see him and gave him a right hearty welcome. The doctor has lost no opportunities to have a good time, and he has had fine luck at crabbing and fishing. By the way, Dr. Darnes had not been here more than a few hours before his services were called into requisition. The case was that of a colored boy who had been in the habit of jumping on and off the trains as they ran in and out of the depot. He fell under a train and had both feet crushed. After seeking in vain for a doctor about town, some friends informed Dr. Darnes and he attended the patient immediately and succeeded in giving temporary relief, but there had been so much delay in procuring medical attendance, and the shock had been so great that the boy did not recover, but died last night. Drs. Mercy and Fobbs went to see the patient during the day and commended the mode of treatment employed by Dr. D. M. H. J.

M. H. JACKSON.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

We surrender much of our space this week to that portion of Joseph Cook's lecture at Chautauqua on "The Three Despised Races" which treats of the Negro. Our readers will find in it much food for thought.

The typical newspaper agent has found his way to the sanctum of the *Leader*. We know any number of such agents we are ready to recommend to our contemporary. There are others, however, whom we have no objection to keeping.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation of the Industrial Association to their second annual Fair to be held at Raleigh, N. C. If walking was good and the distance nearer, we certainly should be on hand, d. v.—we have no fear of tar sticking to our heel.

Storer College, Harper's Ferry, has just received a present of $5000 from a Mr. Anthony, of Providence, R. I. A new building, which is very much needed, will be built between Myrtle Hall and the present chapel. Ground has already been broken. Long live Storer College! Now let the John Brown Professorship be established.

Professor and Mrs. Montgomery won golden opinions for the able manner in which they conducted the Normal School at Lynchburg, Virginia. Prof. Grant comes in for a large share for the music, which is said to have been glorious. How would it do for our Washington teachers to hold an Institute next summer?

The last day of summer for 1880, passed away on Tuesday; leaving as it went out a bracing atmosphere. And now the pleasant autumn has once more returned with all its charming beauties. The prairies of the West are waving with ripe corn, the barns of the North are fragrant with new mown hay; the cotton fields of the South are putting on their snowy dress; orchards are filled with ambrosial fruits; the verdant forests are turning golden; the tube rose is sending forth its sweetest perfume; and soon we shall hear the melancholy music of falling leaves.

The Colored Press Convention which met at Louisville, Ky., last week is of as a body which in point of dignity and intelligence reflected creditably on the special phase of journalism to to which its members are devoted. Although the papers represented were few, a permanent organization was effected, officers elected and New York chosen as the place for the next meeting. While THE ADVOCATE was not represented by any of its editorial staff, it is in full accord with what took place at Louisville. The convention, in our opinion, did wisely in deferring to a future meeting the shaping out of a policy to be followed or organizing any co operative steps by which news could furnished by reliable agents from all principal centers whenever any event of general importance takes place, the publication of which would promote the interests of all. All honor to those who made the first Colored Newspaper Convention a success. All honor to the committee, J. Q. Adams, Dr. Fitzbutler and E. F. Horn, who perfected the arrangements, and to the *Bulletin* for its full report.

Ben Butler has at last got tired of the republican party because he has long since seen that republicans were tired of him. And now he has departed; he is gone; filled with wrath he denounces republicans with the greatest vehemence. Our party can spare all such men as he is, because we are better off without than with them.

Now he goes back to his first love the democrats, and begs them to take him. He says the reason he desires to be with them is because he is a friend of the Negro, and because he desires to stand for him; and to do all he can to aid him in the difficult position in which he is placed; and he now believes the democrats will protect the Negro. Four years ago in this very city Ben Butler made a speech at the ratification meeting of Hayes and Wheeler; at that meeting he considered the democrats the most inveterate, and the greatest enemies the colored people had, but now this is the party that will protect him. This is sudden and marvelous conversion of the democracy. But, uncle Ben, we are afraid to trust thee. For they never did us any good in the past, but all the evil they could perpetrate against us was not sufficient to satisfy their heinous desires. Therefore, we will neither trust you nor them. Good bye! Farewell!

PERSONAL.

It is said that Chief Ouray was poisoned.

J. H. Brown, of Savannah, Ga., is doing the largest book business of any colored man South.

The Indianapolis "Sentinel" calls Hon. George W. Williams the Buckeye Othello of the Indianapolis "Leader."

Col. J. T. Wilson, of the American "Sentinel," who has been quite ill for a couple of weeks, is now convalescent.

Misses Mattie Lawrence and Maggie Porter, of the Jubilee Singers, have joined the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Mr. William M. Reid, a graduate of the Hampton Normal Institute, and at present Gen. Armstrongs's secretary, called in to see us Monday.

T. J. Corprew, our live Norfolk agent, has gone into the job printing business on quite an extended scale at 328 Bute-street, in that city. Success to him!

S. A. Swails, after four weeeks' stay in South Carolina, has returned home slightly bronzed. He says the republicans are thoroughly organized and enthusiastic for Garfield, but have no hopes of obtaining "a fair count."

"Rienzi" thus pictures Hon. F. Landers, democratic candidate for governor in Indiana: "His grammar is execrable, his logic worse, and his statesmanship as exhibited in his speech savors more of that of the word "striker." Pretty rough on Landers.

Rev. W. H. Brooks has resigned the pastorate of the 2nd (Richmond, Va.,) Baptist church, and re-enters the service of the Baptist Home Missionary Board to labor in the Sunday School Missionary cause in Louisiana. Mr. Brooks will be missed from Virginia.

Hon. J. B. Devaux is offered by a number of leading republicans in the Macon, Georgia, district the nomination for Congress. This is a deserving and well-merited compliment, and exceedingly gratifying to a large number of his many friends in this city. Mr. Devaux holds the offer under advisement.

"Lena Miller," accompanied by her husband, Mr. C. C. McKinney, left here yesterday to join "The Ideal Troupe" in Boston. For ten years Mrs. McKinney—she will still be better known as "Lena Miller"—has occupied a leading position among our Washington singers. In St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Choir in which she was nominally assistant soprano, but really the ever reliable leader in all the difficult masses; in the Colored American Opera Company, which, like a bright meteor, flashed over an arc of our heavens in 1873, and in the many combination concerts, etc., this lady has never failed to attract as a cantatrice who added to a voice of great flexibility the marvelous skill and accomphshments of an artiste. May she still conquer as she goes forth. In adding to her own reputation as a vocalist, she but strengthens the band of popular regard which her adopted city, Washington, bears to her.

THE THREE DESPISED RACES

(*Continued from first page.*)

is here with the children." "Have you anything to do?" "No work yet." "Have you had enough to eat?" The Negro hesitated, and finally said, "Hannah and I haven't had our meals regular, but we have managed to get enough for the children."

"Well, now," said the governor, "here are Hannah and the children, and here you are; hungry at this moment. The children may not have enough to eat to-morrow. You are an aged man. You may not find regular work. There is a winter before you. Nobody knows how far charity can go to aid you in this State. You are likely to see hard times. If I would give you personally money to go back, would you not take Hannah and the children and return? "Governor," said the Negro, suddenly losing his diffidence and holding himself erect, "you may take me and Hannah and the children into the Fair Ground yonder, and make us stand in a row on the grass, and shoot us down, and we will bear that rather than go back." Governor St. John personally assured me that in scores of cases he had had conversations exhibiting a spirit similar to this in the refugees. Precisely this was the spirit I found among the freedmen I cross-examined. Sixteen of us kneeled down together on the soil of Kansas and offered prayer to Almighty God to deliver the freedmen yet in bondage, and our souls told us that the prayer was not unavailing.

After the private cross examination of fourteen refugees, it was my fortune to cross examine some sixty publicly, in the afternoon open-air assembly in the park. Quoting from the ordinary business pass books and receipts brought North by the refugees, examples of extortionate prices, I was often interrupted by the freedmen withe the words: "More than that!" or, "It was worse!" This was their response when I cited pork as sold to the Negro for thirty cents, when at St. Louis it was worth five, and meal at three cents, when you can buy it at St. Louis for one cent; and molasses at one dollar, when it costs in New Orleans only thirty cents.

When I asked how many of the freedmen in the audience felt that their lives were as safe in the South to-day as they were when a Negro was worth eight hundred, or a thousand, or fifteen hundred dollars as a laborer, the hands indicated that the whole group of refugees felt their lives more unsafe to day than they were in the times of slavery. "How many of you were slaves?" Up went sixty hands. "How many can read?" Up went only ten or a dozen. "How many think the Negro now is in greater danger of losing his life than when he was a slave?" Up went sixty hands. "How many would go back?" No hands raised. "How many think the emigration will grow larger when your contracts end near Christmas, and the New Year's day comes?" Every hand went up. "How many want land?" All hands went up. "How many think you can bear the climate?" All hands were raised. Land is often rented to freedmen for ten dollars an acre which would not sell for five. Two hundred or three hundred per cent. profit is made off the freedmen in nearly every case in Mississippi and elsewhere on the Gulf. Extortion alone would be a sufficient reason for the emigration of the intelligent portion of the freedmen from the South. (Applause.) When you put extortion with political intimidation, and not infrequent assassination, who can wonder at the escape-valve being opened?

On that Sabbath at Topeka, under those trees which had echoed to the sounds of Kansas border wars, and looking up to the sky which had just received the spirit of your great Boston prophet, I for one took a resolution to stand by the constitutional amendments and the emigrating freedmen. I want the Negro exodus to be not exactly a deluge, but certainly an escape-valve. So thoroughly am I convinced that the South, after all, must be the home of the vast majority of the colored race that I will not give up for an instant the claim that they have a right to stay there, and that ultimately it may be financially profitable for them to remain there. They are the right arm of the South; and when that arm begins to weaken the South will understand how strong is the Lord God who judgeth her. And possibly in the better days of a near future the South may be herself a little intimidated by the loss of her commercial strength, and do justice to the Negro; and if she does, my advice to the Negro will be to stay among the cotton blooms and not go into the snow banks. Meanwhile, I affirm that Kansas has done more than nobly for the whole nation in opening her great fields to this emigration, and that we have acted only too penuriously concerning the exegencies of that State, when we have sent there hardly anything but old clothes and so little money. Here are singers, many of whom were once slaves. Their voices have charmed several nations. The indescribable pathos of their wild, plaintive melodies, I wish to use as an appeal to you to aid the persecuted emigrant freedmen who have not where to lay their heads.

MISS MATTIE LAWRENCE.

Miss Mattie L. Lawrence, who has been spending her vacation with the Jubilee Singers in the West and at Chautauqua, New York, returned last week to greet her friends—only to leave on a permanent engagement with this world-wide famed troupe.

Her success has been so highly flattering and so promising that nearly all of her friends who first opposed her going, now most earnestly approve of her course. Among these may be numbered Mr. George F. T. Cook, superintendent of the Colored Schools. When Miss Lawrence joined the Company they were spending a few weeks in Illinois in the service of a college in that State. She participated in the second concert without a previous rehearsal. At Chautauqua where the Jubilee Singers came in contact with tens of thousands of the leaders of thought of the North and West, they made such an impression that their success for seasons to come is already assured. Four new voices, including that of Miss Lawrence, have been added to the troupe since they sang here last spring. With these additions the company bids fair to add fresh laur to those already won.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Redpath Lyceum Bureau endeavored to secure the services of Miss Lawrence, offering her as high as $125 per month and expenses paid, the agent delaying his stay here two days to obtain her consent.

Miss Lawrence leaves us next Wednesday. THE ADVOCATE throws an old shoe after Washington's favorite, Mattie.

A Republican Manual which bids fair to become as entertaining as popular is that just published by the American Book Exchange of New York. Its full title is the History, Principles, Early Leaders and Achievements of the Republican Party and is by E. V. Smalley, staff correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. It very briefly but succinctly gives a sketch of the different political parties from the foundation of the government, their growth and developement, in detail the circumstances that culminated in the formation of the Republican Party, its accession to national power and the fruits of its ascendency. It next gives the national platforms of the party from 1865 to 1880. A chapter on early republican leaders is furnished by Chas. T. Congdon. Republican victories are grouped under tables showing the popular and electoral vote at each presidential election since the party came in power and a statement giving the annual reduction in the principal, interest and per capita amount of the public debt from, 1865 to 1880. In the next hundred pages follow the biographical sketch of Gen. Garfield, extracts from his political speeches, and his letter of acceptance. E. L. Murlin furnishes the sketch of Chester A. Arthur, the nominee for Vice-President. The work concludes with Gen. Arthur's letter of acceptance and an appendix containing a collection of the abandoned principles of the Democratic Party selected from their National platforms since 1856. The book is well bound, printed in leaded brevier and placed at the low figure of fifty cents. For sale at James Anglim's F st. n. w.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

—A reception to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson *nee* Carrie Wiley took place Thursday night.

—Last Wednesday Aug. 25th ult., Mr. Jerome Baptiste was united in holy wedlock to Miss Henrietta Potter at the residence of the bride's mother, on Walnut st. The reception took place at their tasty and well furnished residence 1331 Rodman street in which were gathered a host of their friends. By the many costly and useful presents to the happy pair manifested in that high esteem they were held.

The bride was dressed in white, trimmed with orange blossoms and looked simply beautiful. May fortune favor them, and make them prosperous and happy!

—A special meeting of the Historic and Literary Association of Bethel A. M. E. Church was held on Tuesday evening August 10th, 1880, Dr. S. C. Frisby, presiding. After the opening exercises the chairman briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to collect funds to assist in liquidating the debt on the Mission of Wilberforce University. Addresses were made by Rev. Lavatt of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Willis H. Cromwell of the Bethel Church, Rev. Deacon Turner and Rev. Bishop Payne, after which the sum of $44.09 was presented on behalf of the Association. by W. A. Merrill, and received on behalf of the University, by the Rev. Bishop Payne. For the excellent music rendered on this occasion, the Association is indebted to Prof. Parvis and his well trained choir and to Mr. H. M. Carter, the organist of Bethel A. M. E. Church. The Literary will reopen its fall and winter meetings, Tuesday evening Sept. 14th at which time there will be rendered quite a literary entertainment. We predict a lively season this winter from the programme laid out by the worthy Vice-President, Dr. S. Clark Frisby.

Sic transit mundi.

"Sorrow come not single spies, but in battalions"—Thus are we forced to write as we chronicle the death of Miss Roxcelena Jane Armstead on the 2d inst. Only ten weeks ago her sister Rachel passed away to the spirit land, and now this untimely taking off of Roxcie, makes the fourth within four years and two months of the five daughters of John and Martha Armstead. There remain now of this family besides the parents, W. H. F. Armstead, principal of the Camden, N. J. school, Miss E. M. Armstead, one of the teachers of Washington, and Leyl Armstead. Miss Roxcelena was one of the first graduates of the Roberts Vaux Grammar School. For a number of years she had taught in the public schools of Maryland and New Jersey, her last term being at Swedesboro, of the latter State. She was a member of Dr. Reeve's church. Requiescat inpace.

LIVELEY.—On the 31st, ult., Sarah A., daughter of Susan and the late Addison W. Liveley, age twenty-eight years.

This young lady was a successful vocalist and musical instructor.

PAGE.—On the 1st inst., Walter B., the son of John W. and Isabella Page, age 19 years.

This young man had just graduated from the Institution for Colored Youth and had made a fair success as a job printer.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

—Rev. Dr. Reynolds occupied the Madison St. Presbyterian Church pulpit, last Sunday and preached an eloquent and impressive sermon from 2d Chronicles, 35 Chapter and 26 verse. The Reverend gentleman is President of Lincoln University and with his tall colloseal form, garbed in a dress coat with measured gesture, distinct enunciation and musical speech he held his hearers spell bound for one hour or more.

—The Madison St. Church pic nic, to Irving Park Sept. 6th, bids fair for great success. Mr. Wm. Brown has strained every nerve and poured every effort to make the occasion the climax of the season. The pleasure seekers who have been rusticating have already been writing home "I'll be there." Our Washington friends are cordially invited to pic nic with us and listen to the eloquent speeches of Rev. J. H. Riddick and others.

—Miss Victorine Brooks has returned home after a long sojourn in Philadelphia. Feeling much improve in health. Miss Laura Saunders has returned home after a two weeks stay in Philadelphia.

—A great Banner Raising took place on last Thursday evening 7:30 o'clock, at which time Prof. Greener, Hon. J. M. Langston and other prominent gentlemen were expected to be present and make speeches. Dr. H. A. Brown is the President of the Colored Central Rep. Garfield and Arthur Club and it is due to his exertion that it is the first to swing a banner of the Republican nominee to the breeze.

—The St. Paul's Lyceum at its last meeting elected Mr. Samuel S. Willson President for six months by a small plurality over his two competitors. Mr. W. T. McGwinn delivered his farewell address which was well received and was a master peice of composition and oratory. He leaves on Thursday for Lincoln University. The Lyceum voted him its thanks for his faithfulness and support, his good judgment while President, and wished him success in his new field.

—Mr. Isaac Myers of the city and Wm. Perkins of Chestertown have been appointed on the Campaign Committee by Henry Stockbridge, chairman of the State Central Committee. They are both very efficient gentlemen and their long connection with the public affairs renders them able representatives. This is one more than given us last year.

"GOLIAH."

Minister John Mercer Langston was called to New York on Friday on business, will return to Washington, Monday or Tuesday next.

—Mr. Nathaniel Burgess and Miss Lou Fossett of Baltimore, were married last Thursday evening.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1880.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Mr. J. E. B. Marshall has returned from his usual summer trip to Saratoga.

—Misses Anna Ross and Sarah C Lewis have returned from summering.

—Mrs. Francis Lyles, is still rusticating at Galloway, Md., with her friend Mrs. A. Warren

—Mrs. J. T. Mason and daughter Lily have returnd home from a trip to Cleveland, Niagara and Canada.

—Dr. A. T. Augusta has returned home after an extended trip to Atlantic City, New York, Saratoga and other Northern cities.

—Miss Mamie Syphax has returned home from Virginia.

—Pete Augusta is confined to his room with a serious attack of malarial fever.

—When Mrs. McKenney got through with singing "Nearer my God to thee" last Sabbath, there was hardly a dry eye in the church.

—Mrs. Wm. Syphax and daughter, returned from Loudon, Co. Va. Tuesday.

—Miss Rosetta Coakley who spent several weeks at Middleburge, Va., is again at her post. She reports the people there as making commendable progress.

—The pic nic for the benefit of the *National Era*, will take place Tuesday the 7th inst. It was postponed last Tuesday on account of the inclemency of the weather.

—James H. N. Waring, son of Rev. Wm. Waring of the *National Era*, met with a painful accident in being thrown headlong from a horse last Monday. Fortunately no bones were broken.

—Miss Upshaw of Atlanta, Ga., returned home yesterday after making a prolonged stay in our midst and New York.

—Mr. Delamotta of Atlanta, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department.

—Miss Jacobs of Norfolk, who has spent several years as a teacher in Washington Co. Md., passed through our city *en route* for her field of labor.

—Rev. J. W. Stevenson returned home last week from his flying trip North, in the interest of the church, but not to beg money as erroneously reported in these columns.

—Mr. Judd Malvin has returned to the city, after several week's absence in Cleveland, where he went to attend the funeral obsequies of his father.

—Miss Anna L. Foote and Miss Francis E. Kiger, arrived home last Wednesday from Atlantic City.

—These ladies also spent a pleasant time in Philadelphia.

—"Johnny" Minkins and friend, made it highly pleasant for a number of Washingtonians who visited Norfolk recently.

—The sum of $116.00 was recently collected at St. Paul's Chapel, South Washington, for the purpose of rebuilding the church.

—Rev. J. P. Shreeves, pastor of St. Paul's Chapel, has gone on an extended trip east. He will visit Newport, New Bedford and Boston.

—B. ROBINSON & Co clothiers have just enlarged and otherwise improved their clothing establishment, 909 Pa. ave., n. w. Call on them, they will be found polite, accommodating and reasonable. They do not deal in shoddy.

—Mrs. Merriwether returned home on the 1st. inst. Little Robie has grown wonderfully, and is very sprightly.

—Miss Mattie Lawrence arrived home last Saturday, looking well. She will rerurn North in a few day, having permanently associated herself with the Jubilee Singers. Friends (and they are legion) deeply regret her departure.

—Miss Lena McKenney and husband left the city city last evening for Boston, where they take part in the Redpath concert. The company will make a tour of ten weeks through the east.

—Mr. Wm. Smith has returned to this city from Montgomery, Md.

—Chas. S. Smith still remains at Saratoga.

—Miss Bettie Smith returned to the city from Ocean Grove, to-day.

—Mrs. S. K. Fidler after spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Langston, has returned to her home at Cadiscothe, Ohio.

—Mr. G. W. Braye, teacher at Hagerstown. Md. and Miss Fannie Camp, a teacher of the same county, arrived here last week. The former the guest of Mrs. J. W. Cromwell, the latter of her sister Mrs. Warrick.

—Miss Eveline Ingraham, daughter of Mr. Wm. Ingraham left the city last week for New York, where she will spend a few weeks with her friends.

—Mr. Thomas S. Lovett, who has had charge of our JOB DEPARTMENT returned Tuesday. We are ready to accommodate the public by printing ALL the TICKETS, DODGERS, PROGRAMMES, CONSTITUTIONS &c, they may have to bring us, at extremely LOW PRICES. Remember the place, 609 La. ave.

—Rev. Peck recently had occasion to take away the book of one of the class leaders for some irregularities. One of the sister adherents of the leader, in expressing her disapprobation of the minister's act said, "Well I do not expect to attend class any more, until next March when Mr. Peck's time will be up and we will have another minister." Last week she went to a pic nic, was taken sick, and last Sunday she was buried.

—The singing of the Juvenile Association, at the 19th St. Baptist Church last Sunday was generally commended. They will participate again on Monday night next to which the regular anniversary exercises were postponed.

A lost hat.

On the evening of the 30th inst. about eight o'clock, coming up on 9th street car, as we were near H street, three young ladies running in great haste to get in the car; for it was raining and they did not wish to get wet. We noticed that one of them got in the car, with no hat on and as soon as she missed it, she said, "Mary where is my hat?" said Mary with great laughter, "I don't know." Then she said, "Mattie where is my hat?" a fit of laughter had seized Mattie also, and she responded, "I don't know." Then said the young lady who had lost her hat, "Driver, stop the car!" said the driver, "stop for what?" said Mattie, "Adaline has lost her hat and she wants you to wait until she goes after it," said the driver, "I cant wait till she finds her hat, she might have lost it way down on K st coming down 'leven." By this time everybody in the car was filled with great laughter. Adaline was gone sometime, but she returned with her hat.

GEORGETOWN.

—The basement of the new Mount Zion Md E. Church, was crowded on Monday evening last; the occasion being the completion of the brick work of the church. The members manifested their appreciation of the fine work under supervision of Messrs Vessels and Faris by spreading a table filled with abundance of eatables and all the workmen were invited to participate in the feast, this being the first church, which colored mechanics were ever employed on in our town. It reflects no little credit upon their workmanship and is complimented by white mechanics as being the finest built church in Georgetown. It is expected that the basement of the church will be completed by the first of November to hol services.

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Baltimore, Md.
August 26, 1880.

Ther assembled at the residence of Mrs. Fossett's, Biddle St. near Druid Hill ave., the family of and a few immediate friends of the contracting parties to witness the marriage ceremony of Mr. Nathaniel J. Burgess to Miss Louisa Fossett. The officiating minister, Rev. Mr. Smyth of St. Mary's P E. Church read the beautiful marriage service with great force and effect. The bride was attired in a very handsome and tasteful, trimed white Paris swiss dress with veil en traine, looped up with orange blossoms, Boston lace and white satin ribbbon. The groom looked his best in a fine suit of broadcloth.

Owing to the early departure of the bridal party for the West, where they are going to make their future home, no extended invitations were issued.

Our best wishes and sincerest congratulations are extended to the bridal party. May their future be one of pleasure, success and happiness, and when they reach that age, in which many fall into decadence may they be found enjoying health of body and mind.

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Evansville, Indiana,
June 5, 1880.

At a Conference of Colored Journalists held in Chicago, June 3d; and after a full expression of views, it was decided to call a convention of the Colored Publishers, Editors and their regularly accredited correspondents, to be held in Louisville, Ky., on the last Wednesday in August, 1880, in order to form a Press Association, and to take such further steps as shall be found necessary to promote their Interests.

It is desired that as full a representation as possible be present. A committee consisting of J. Q. Adams, of the *Bulletin*, Louisville, Ky., Dr. H. Fitzbutler, of the *Ohio Falls Express*, Louisville, and Edwin F. Horn, of *Our Weekly Age*, Evansville, Ind., are authorized to make all arrangements for the session.

By order of the chairman.
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